PARKHURST, GOFF, BURNS. NEW FORK AGITATORS TO DINE THEIR ENGLISH BROTHER.

It Won't Be a Clarendon Hall 75-cent Dia-ner, Either-The London Labor Leader Isn't Quite Satisfied with This Country, and Our Reformers Will Sear Sits Views

Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Goff are concerned in the getting up of a banquet in honor of John Burns, M. P., upon his return to this city from the West. A number of well-known business mes, lawyers, clergymen, and officials are inter-ested in the affair. An invitation has been sent to Mayor-elect Strong, who, though over-burdened with banquets for weeks past, is expected to be among the guests. It is said to he the desire of the projectors of the banquet that the number of banqueters shall not extend beyond a score, and that the thing shall be made pleasant in every way for the London agitator, labor leader, and politician, who has not been happy all the time since he came to this country last month, and who has failed to appland everything that fell under his notice in New York, Chicago, Denver, and other parts of

The committee in charge has not yet been able to communicate with Mr. Burns on the subject, as he has been travelling rapidly from one place to another in the Western States, but they say they have no doubt of his acceptance of the very complimentary invitation. Until he has been heard from the place for the banquet will not be chosen, but the choice will probably be between the Hotel Majestic and Delmonico's. The Socialists found fault with the supper given to Burns in Clarendon Hall upon his arrival here because the tickets were sold as high as 50 cents, and because it was not right to pay so much for a single feed when plenty of people in the city were suffering from hunger. But if the Burns-Parkhurst-Goff banquet is given in any of the places that have been spoken of, the price of tickets to it will doubtless be very much dearer than the price of the Clarendon Hall tickets, about which complaint was made and over which groans were heard. If the banqueters get off with \$5 apiece, it will be because the viands are served at out

The banquet here spoken of is not to be confounded with the "farewell dinner " which the Central Labor Union decided to give to Mr. Burns at its meeting last Sunday. It is not known that any trade unionists or Knights of Labor or members of the Socialist party have been asked to participate in it, and, so far as been asked to participate in it, and, so far as could be ascertained yesterday, few of them know anything about the committee's project. The only one among them yet seen who had caught a rumor of it declared that John Burns ought not to be further honored here, on account of the things he has said about the backward condition of the American people and about the social degradation of which he has been the witness in American cities. He made even the Denverites angry, and his remarks were a cause of dispute at the Convention of the American Federation which he attended at Denver.

were a cause of dispute at the Convention of the American Federation which he attended at Denver.

Dr. Parkhurat is especially desirous of meeting Mr. Burns for the reason that both of them are much interested in questions of municipal reform. The New York agitator may be able to get some hints of a practical kind from the London agitator. Both as a member of Parliament and a London County Councillor Burns's main aim has been to bring about municipal improvements and to better the condition of the "submerged classes." The friends of Burns boast that he has actually done many things in London about which Parkhurat has merely talked in New York; that some of the worst quarters in London have been purified through his efforts; that Battersea has undergone a radical change; that old rookeries have been torn down and good houses for working people erected in their place; that scientific drainage and other sanitary measures have been carried out; that new schoolhouses have been provided for children, and that, in consequence, vice and crime have been diminished, as can be learned from the official records laid before Parliament. Upon these subjects, and upon the means adopted to secure these ends, Parkhurat is desirous of obtaining such information as may be serviceable to him after the close of the police investigation, when, as he gave notice in one of his recent speeches, he desires to take up the more serious evils which afflict New York, and for the removal of which the City Vigilance League will ender service. Parkhurst was unable to confer with Burns during the two or three days which he spent in New York, but the projected banquet will give an opportunity

banquet will give an opportunity for the desired conference.

Lawyer Goff, as well as Parkhurst, is an ardent admirer of Mr. Burns; and the cross-examiner expresses pleasure at the prospect of the banquet, the date of which cannot yet be fixed. Among the citizens whose names appear on the committee's list are several who desire to express their appreciation of the services which Burns has rendered to the cause of Ireland in Parliament. The nature and importance of those services are understood by the intelligent Irish-Americans of the United States, even though Burns has never made home rule the only object of his desire, as other things must be accomplished before home rule can be gained.

Burns's dissatisfaction with some of the things he has seen in this country will not inure to his disadvantage when in the company of the New York reformers at the banquet, for most of these reformers entertain the same opinions that he has spoken. Parkhurst, at least, has used language about them far stronger than any ever

uttered by the Englishman.

The up-town business man who has been most active in the planning of the banquet is especially desirous that the guest of the occasion shall leave New York with pieasant memories. It is known that Mr. Burns did not feel well at It is known that Mr. Burns did not feel well at the supper which was given to him in a maledor-ous apartment of Clarendon Hall. He did not wait to hear the speeches, and the victuals were wholly unit for human consumption. One an-gry man who sat near him said that the meat must be horseflesh, and that it was served in a part of an old medical college which had former-ty been used as a dissecting room. In paying 50 cents fer it, he declared that he had been de-frauded. Burns nimself could not weak of cents fer it, he declared that he had been de-frauded. Burns himself could not speak of it to any one, as he was the guest of the evening, but he was evidently ill aftense, as he sat for hearly three nours before a plank table at which un-consumable dishos were placed, at long intervals, by waiters who knew not English. As Burns is a tectotaier, he was probably pleased by the ab-sence of wine, beer, and all the other things that turn the heads of those who quaff them.

The Labor Leader Taxed with Calling Chi-CHICAGO, Dec. 19.-John Burns arrived in Chicago this morning. Half a dozen reporters met him to get an explanation of his uncom-plimentary reference to Chicago as "a pocket edition of hell." He admitted having said it, but declared he qualified the statement with a

complimentary reference to the art institute and the Police and Fire departments.

complimentary reference to the art institute and the Police and Fire departments.

"My remark about Chicago." he said, "was based on what I saw in different parts of the city and the information given the by prominent labor agitators."

In regard to his criticism in Denver of the United States Constitution, Mr. Burns said that, considering all the changes that had been made in America since the pre-industrial period when the Constitution was framed, he thought there might advantageously be made some changes in it in accordance with the increased lowe of liberty of the American people. As it stood now it was the best constitution ever written, but that did not mean it could not be improved upon.

Mr. Burns gave this opinion of this country so far as he has seen it.
"Schools subendid libraries excellent, jails too good, roads bad, streets worse, drainage the same, art museums good for the age of the country, corporations exacting, tyranical and extravagant: railway travelling palatial for the rich, and better than any I have ever seen for the poor; cut off the headlines of your newapapers and you have a good carcass left, but still too much of a journalistic slaughter house; municipal life considerably below that of any in Europe.
"I won't write a book. I will tell the people

municipal life considerance.

Europe.

"I won't write a book. I will tell the people in my speeches, when I am face to face with them, what I think of them, and not skuck-like, hide myself in a cloud of hostile dust. That's me—that's John Burns."

"Haymaking was still going on in November when I crossed the New Mexico and Arizona plains," said the tourist. "The abundant rains of last summer caused the grams grass to grow unusually thick and high. This, curing on the stalk at the close of the summer's rainy season.

Government military post.

"The introduction of the scythe and mowing machine was a marked innovation in the agricultural system of New Mexico, where, in anti-railroad days, the only inymaking implement was the huge plantation hose identical with the one used in difficiency. With this the bunches of

AN IMPROPER PASTORAL PISIT.

The Rev. Frank C. Smith Will Have to Answer for It to the Grand Jury. Both the male and female members of the African M. E. Church in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, crowded into the Communipaw Avenue Police Court last night to hear the ex-amination in the case of Mrs. Ella Jackson against the Rev. Frank C. Smith, pastor of the

Mrs. Jackson is a stewardess of the church, and she accuses the paster of naving attempted to take improper liberties with her during one of his pastoral visits.

The accused minister is a tall, good-looking man with flowing black side whiskers trimmed in the Dundreary style. He was represented by ex-Judge Seymour. Lawyer Furey represented sister Jackson, and Justice of the Peace Charles A. Roe presided at the examination.

Mrs. Jackson testified that she lives with her

husband at 151 Van Horne street. Her husbane

Mrs. Jackson testined that she lives with her husband is cook on a Pullman dining car on the Erie Heilroad and is away from home a great deal. The pastor called at her house one afternoon in November, between 3 and 4 o'clock. He entered by the kitchen door. She invited him into the parior and they sat down at a table. In a few minutes Mr. Smith walked around to he side of the table, book her in his arms, and began to hug and kiss her.

Mrs. Jackson repulsed him and pushed him away from her. Then he picked her up bodily and carried her into the bedroom. She resisted him with all her might and threatened to tell her husband.

"If I thought you would tell your husband," and the minister," I would kill you right here." Mrs. Jackson fought so hard that Mr. Smith gave up and went away. About a month afterward Mrs. Jackson told her husband, and he started out to hunt for Mr. Smith. He found the inhister and brought him to the house. After talking the matter over, Mr. Smith, who denied Mrs. Jackson's accusation, was ordered to keep away from the house. Mrs. Jackson said she did not tell her husband everything, because she was afraid her husband would kill him.

"Did you," asked Mr. Seymour on cross-examination, "scream or make any outery at all when Mr. Smith carried you into the bedroom?" "No, sir."

"What did you do?"

"No, sir."
"What did you do?"
"I pushed him away and kicked him. I told him he was too fresh, and that I would tell my husband."
Mrs. Jackson admitted that she went to church enbrequently and received communion at Mr.

one dentity and received constant and sith's hands.

If. Seymour asked her about a funeral at inch it was agranged with her consent that is his bould ride in the same carriage with

Mir. Smith should ride in the same carriage with her.

"I didn't have anything to do with the arrangements for the funeral," said the witness. "It wasn't my funeral." Mrs. Jackson looked surprised when everybody laughed.

Ar. Seymour then called her attention to a church picnic which was held in the Glendale woods prior to the date of the minister's alleged impropriety, and asked her if she didn't invite him to call on her.

"No, srr, I did not!" she exclaimed indignantly.
"Didn't you ask him why he didn't visit you the same as the other sisters?"

"No, sir: why should I invite him to call on me and me a married woman?"

"Well, but you had just as much need of pastoral advice as the other sisters?"

"No, sir: I did not."

Mr. Seymour argued that no impropriety had been attempted by Mr. Smith, and that Mrs. Jackson was simply laboring under a halluclination.

Justice Roe held the minister in \$500 bonds to

Justice Roe held the minister in \$500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### AN ADIRONDACK DEATH GRAPPLE. Just What Happened When the Pisher At-

SEABERRY SETTLEMENT, N. Y., Dec. 15 .- Any ordinary fisher can whip and eat any ordinary raccoon, but a fisher met its match vesterday in a big black 'coon over on Metcalf Mountain. Big black 'coons are rare beasts in any country, but when they are found they have the mildestlooking eyes, the most expressive sort of a face, and ears of a set that gives them a rather savage appearance. Fishers are not plentiful, and the appearance of one makes a subject of

So it happened that when Lem Lawson found a fisher's track down in Rabbit Swamp he tracked it up to the top of the maple ridge, and

a fisher's track down in Habbit Swamp he tracked it up to the top of the maple ridge, and along that to Metcaif Mountain slope, and up this to the mountain proper. As Lem was anxious to get the fisher's hide, because the hides are worth \$5 or \$10 each, he went cautiously along till he saw the beast across a guilly. He was going to shoot immediately, but in an instant his experienced woodsman's eye had detected in the pose of the fisher the alertness of a beast of prey which precedes the capture of game, and in another moment he saw that the game was a black 'coon sitting unsuspiciously on a big birch limb not twenty feet from the ground and not more than three rods from the fisher.

Lem has sporting blood, and he waited.

The fisher sneaked to the tree trunk and started to climb, but a big curl of bark rustled, at which Lem saw the 'coon given start and look hurriedly around, then fix its eves on the tree trunk behind which the fisher was. Lem could see the 'coon tremble, but in a moment it straightened up, and, showing its teeth, nerved itself for a fight to the death. The fisher is a relentless pursuer, strong and active, feeding on anything smaller than a fox, even tackling widcats, and tearing to pieces with a savage fury such game as comes in its way. The 'coon knew this, as all 'coons do, and did the best thing possible in the circumstances—sat still. The fisher, still thinking itself unnoticed, crept up till it was ten feet above the 'coon, when it pecked around to see if the 'coon had seen it, but the coon seemed as before, sitting still and lapping its paws.

The fisher worked its way to a limb, and

the 'coon seemed as before, sitting still and lapping its paws.

The fisher worked its way to a limb, and leaned over to jump. Down it went, with a cry that sent terror to a partridge forty rods away. The 'coon shrank back, and the fisher missed its aim, and in an instant the 'coon had its enemy pressed across the limb belly down, and was tearing open its side. But the fisher was game; it flung itself about, and down the pair went to the ground, the fisher with its teeth in the 'coon's threat. It was a last effort, though, for the 'coon had laid its lungs bare; and so they both died.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSES. The Cost to the City of Their Maintenance

The Fire Department is arranging now to

purchase eighty additional horses. Each horse must be not less than five, or more than seven years of age. The prescribed height is be-tween 1634 and 16% hands, and the minimum weight is 1,300 pounds. The Fire Department does not buy horses outright, paying for them on delivery, but keeps them on probation in the in West Ninety-nineth at the training another in West Ninety-ninth atract for one month. There the horse is tested as to health and speed, and at the end of the month the Fire Commissioners have the right to reject any horse no sound or suitable. About forty-five per cent, of the herses sent to the training stables are related. service of the department at the training stable

sound or suitable. About forty-five percent, of the heres sent to the training stables are rejected.

There are exclusive of the fireboats fifty-six fire engine companies in New York, a majority of them requiring two horses, and some of them three, in addition to which the hose tenders require one or two horses each. There are trucks, nearly all of which require three horses, and in addition to these are the horses needed for the fire chiefs, the Commissioners, the fuel wagons, water towers, and the relay. In all there are about 400 horses constantly in the service of the New York Fire Begardment. It loses by death about fifteen a year, and by the sale of horses no longer serviceable about twenty. The maintenance of the equine department of New York's fire service costs a considerable amount in a year. The item of forage is \$55,000. The item of horses of \$74,000. The hospital and training stables with medicines included cost \$10,000. These four items foot up \$90,500, so that it may be said, in a general way, that New York spends \$100,000 a year for the care, keep, and renewal of its fire horses exclusive of the money which the city has invested in horses. Stablemen at the training stables receive \$2 a day. The foreman gets \$1,500 a year.

Boston's Patriotic Postmark. For the last month people receiving letters which passed through the Boston Post Office have noticed that the envelopes here a new cancellation mark that resembled the American flag. The new design consists of a series of hag. The new design consists of a series of curved lines instead of the five long parallel lines which have been in common use. At one corner is a bunch of stars, completing the resemblance to the flag. It is said by the Post Office people that new cancelling machines were necessary, and so this design was adopted. At present it is used only in the Boston Fost Office, as it has not yet been adopted by the large offices throughout the country. It is a new idea, not more than a month old.

An interesting incident illustrating the strong homing instinct of carrier pigeons comes from the town of Dexter, in central Maine. Two of these birds were sold last summer by Mr. F. Keesport, Pa., and were taken by the purchaser to his home. On Nov. 24, three mouths later, they reapleared at their former home in Dexter, they reapleared at their former home in Dexter, a letter received shortly afterward from their owner inferenced Mr. Hayes that he had kept the hirds stat up until a few days before, when he let them out. They had at once mounted high into the air, circled, and then darked off in the direction of Mains. DEATH OF EUGENE KELLY.

FORK LOSES ONE OF ITS WEALTHIEST CHIERENS.

tal Termination of the Stroke of Pa-ralysis Which the Millionaire Beaker Suffered on Bec. 4-Mr. Kelly's Career. Eugens Kelly, the millionaire banker, died at ols residence, 33 West Fifty-first street, at 934 o'clock yesterday morning. All the members of his family were present when he died. Dr. McCreery, who had attended Mr. Kelly since he was first stricken by paralysis on Dec. 5, re-mained with the patient until the last. Mr. Kelly's death was an easy one. For more than forty-eight hours he had been unconscious, and those at his bedside were scarcely able to distinguish the end when it came.



Mr. Kelly was taken ill on Dec. 4, and a stroke of paralysis on the following day left him very feeble. He rallied slightly, however, and seemed to be improving until Dec. 15, when a change for the worse set in. Since Sunday all hope of recovery was given up. On Tuesday afternoon Dr. McCreery told the family that the patient's death might occur at any hour. The administration of oxygen, which had been resorted to to aid respiration, and the use of medicine were given

Mr. Kelly was the son of Thomas Boye O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, county Galway, Ireland, and was born on Nov. 25, 1806, in the county Ty-rone. He came of a family noted for its longerity. His father and grandfather lived to be almost 100 years old. In 1798 Mr. Kelly's father, baving been drawn into the political troubles of that year, decided to drop his distinctive having been drawn into the political troubles of that year, decided to drop his distinctive titles of O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, which, however, was inscribed on his tomb. At the age of 24 Eugene Kelly came to this country with about £100 of available capital. After serving some years in the house of Donnely Bros., importers, of South William street, with their aid he succeeded in establishing a modest business of his own in Maysville, Ky. About a year later he went to St. Louis, where he established a branch house of the Donnelys. Subsequently returning to New York he married Miss Donnely, a sister of his former employers.

In 1848, his wife having died, Mr. Kelly retired from business and was at that time regarded as one of the wealthy men of St. Louis, He was aroused, however, by the gold fever of '40 and resolved upon establishing himself in the dry goods business in San Francisco. In this venture he took into partnership Joseph Donohue, D. T. Murphy, and Adam Grant. Late in 1849 Mr. Kelly took a train of mules across the plains. He partnership with Donohue, Murphy, and Grant was dissolved. The junior partners, when he married Miss Margaret Hughes, a nice of Archbishop Hughes.

In 1857 Mr. Kelly again visited New York, when he married Miss Margaret Hughes, a nice of Archbishop Hughes.

In 1861 Mr. Kelly founded in San Francisco the banking house of Donohue, Raiston & Co., and in New York the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co. in 1864 Mr. Raiston retired, and the firm became Donohoe, Kelly & Mr. Kelly Gompany.

After 1800 Mr. Kelly's visits to San Francisco practically cased back until 1891, when it was formed into a joint stock company under the name of the Donohoe-Kelly Sanking Company.

After 1800 Mr. Kelly's visits to San Francisco practically cased, as he devoted his entire time to his New York, he basking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., continuing as a private bank until 1891, when it was formed into a joint stock company under the name of the Donohoe-Kelly Banking Company.

After Joseph Mr. Kelly substate title of O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, which, however, was inscribed on his tomb.

Mrs. Rebecca Babbitt died yesterday morning at her home, 35 West Thirty-fourth street. She was the widow of Benjamin T. Babbitt, owner of the large soap factory at 34 Washington street, and since Mr. Babbitt's death has had the sole management of the business. Mrs. Babbitt was 75 years old. She was been at Nunda. N. Y. Her father was Col. McDuffy, who fought in the Revolutionary war under Washington. She leaves one daughter. Mrs. Hyde, the wife of Clarence M. Hyde of the Chamber of Commerce, and five grandchildren, the family of her daughter, the late Mrs. Hyde, who married Dr. F. E. Hyde, brother of Clarence M. Mrs. Babbitt's heirs are Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and the grandchildren. The estate is estimated at \$6.000.000. The business will be carried on under the management of Mrs. Hyde, who has been named as Mrs. Babbitt's ecutor.

Capt. Edward McBonald Reynolds of Maywood, N. J., died yesterday of progressive nuscular atrophy. He was 70 years old. He was in the marine service in the Mexican and civil wars, and for many years he tried to collect \$40,000 from the Government for back salary while he was in the service. His father was once the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The son leaves a wife and five children.

while he was in the service. Its rainer was once the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The son leaves a wife and five children. Elisha Lee of Port of Spain. Trinidad, General Manager of the Orinoco River line of steamers, was stricken with paralysis in Lafayette square. Washington, yesterday afternoon, and died at the Emergency Hospital a few hours later. He went to Washington from this city on Tuesday on business connected with the State Department. He was about 52 years of age, and was a native of Connecticut.

Erastus Fiavius Headle of the publishing house of Headle & Adams, died at his home in Cosperstown on Tuesday. Mr. Beadle was born in Otsego county in 1821. On becoming a publisher be established the so-called library which bears his name. He used to live in Brooklyn, in 1893 he ran for Congress in Otsego county, but was defeated.

William McDonough, 55 years old, a real estate broker of 361 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday afternoon at the foot of the cellar steps of his residence. It is believed that he was stricken with apoplery while he was ascending the stairs.

Dr. Joseph W. Taylor of Long Branch died at Dr. Bull's private hospital in this city on Tuesday morning, aged 38 years. He was a graduate of the University of the City of Now York, a member of the Board of Heath and the Board of Trade at Long Branch.

United States Consul Theodore Houston died of consumption at Cludad-Juarsz, Mexico, yesterday, aged 43. He was appointed by President Cleveland cighteen months ago from Macomb. Ill., where he was a well-known politician.

6. Duca Anfora de Liciguano, Italian Minister to the Argentine Republic, is dead.

E. L. CUENDET,

Furs.

Electric Seal and Opossum

\$1.45, Black Lynx Muffs, \$6.50 & \$8.75, worth \$11.00 and \$12.00, Alaska Seal Muffs,

\$16.75, formerly \$20, \$22, \$28 and \$28. "Novelty" Baby Carriage Robe,

\$4.50, formerly \$6.50.

Chinchilla, Mink, Ermine, and Seal cape collars.

Children's Sets, from \$2.50 to \$14.00. Lord&Taylor.

\$100. \$100. Sam Loyd's Latest Puzzle.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. For Sale by All Newsdealers

\$100. \$100.

FOR SUNKEN TREASURE.

Four Divers Met Their Death in Seeking It, but a Fifth Is Ready to Try It. In Lake Huron, opposite the entrance of Thunder Bay, is a large bucy which would

be an object of more interest than it is if lake tourists passing in sight of it knew that it is there to mark the spot where, nearly twenty-five fathoms deep, lies the wreck of a once famous lake vessel, which sank while sixty of her passengers were still in their berths, not one of whom evermore made sign. That their bones are still held in the sunken steamer there is no doubt, although thirty years have passed since the vessel went down, for there is no commotion in the waters of the great lakes at such a depth, and it is no sels standing motionless on their keels on the even many years after they had gone down.

But whether the skeletons of the three-score victims of that disaster are in the wreck or not, the buoy was not placed where it is to mark the spot for the purpose of finding and bringing them to the surface. According to all accepted knowledge the steamer took down with her freight, but \$300,000 in gold coin and 500 tons of copper. The sunken steamer was the Pewabic. She was bound down the lakes from Copper Island, in Lake Superior, then the richest known deposit of pure copper in the world. She came into collision with the steamer Meteor, bound up the lakes, and sank almost instantly. Diving apparatus was then somewhat crude on the lakes, and the great depth of water in which the Pewable went down made it out of the question to attempt to raise her or to recover any af her valuable cargo. Twenty-five years after the wreck the sunken yessel was located by means of grappling irons, and a Toledo diver ventured to go down and inspect it. He was hauled up dead. In spite of his fate two other divers, tempted by the price offered, went down at diferent times. Neither survived the venture.

Nothing was done further toward recovering the wealth lying in the wrecked Pewablo until 1892. Then the noted diver oliver Pelky, who had by means of diving apparatus of his own devising done safe work in deeper water than any other diver on the lakes had ever been able to withstand, announced his willingness to go down to the Fewable wreck. He was taken to the spot, the wreck was located by grapples, and Felky went down. He was down twenty minutes, and then signalled to be drawn up. When he reached the surface he said he had experienced no great inconvenience, had gone into the wreck, and was enthusiastic in his belief that he could do the work that was necessary to recover the cargo. He went down again, and answered every signal for a quarter of an hour. Then he did not respond. The men on the vessel pulled the life line. It had plainly caught on some obstruction. The crew, believing that Pelky was dead, backed the steamer. The Jerk loosened the life line. They hauled the diver to the surface. His armor was open, having been burst by some great force. The diver, of course, was dead. In the sole of one of his lead shoen a piece of copper was found embedded.

The fate of Pelky did not discourage those who were intent on recovering the treasure from the Pewabic's week. The diver, of course, was dead. In the sole of one of his lead shoen a piece of Copper was found embedded.

The fate of Pelky did not discourage those who were intent on recovering the treasure from the Pewabic the lakes, and sank almost instantly. Diving apparatus was then somewhat crude on the lakes, and the great depth of water in which the

## A Bright Eye

is a sign of good health, and if the stomach is not in the best of conditions the eyes will show it. Ripans Tabules will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

Ripans tabules may be obtained through your nearget druggist, Price, 50 cents a box,

PLAYS ARE THEIR BOOTY. LITERARY THIRTES WHO BOTHER THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

Pirates Constantly Trying to Steal All Suc-cassful Pieces—An Organized System of Exchanges—Managers Can Do Little. Reports of a play's success are very likely to be followed by news of the arrest of somebody for an attempt to steal it or of the interruption of its performance by a company which has surreptitiously got hold of the text. News of simi lar efforts on the part of the owners of plays to protect their property is so often telegraphed to the New York newspapers that only the more flagrant cases are regarded as worth print-ing. One of these occurred the other day at Chicago. A man there who for the last twelve years has been known as the most persistent play thief in America was arrested in a theatre while engaged in an effort to take down in shorthand the speeches of a popular play. When he was ejected from the building a business card was found in his pocket advertising for sale most of the popular plays now before the public. A few nights before this a man was put out of the

take down the text of" The New Boy." It is by means of stenographers that the play pirates come into possession of their booty. They will go to any expense almost to get hold of a popular work, and if a stenographer thinks that he is likely to avoid interruption in a box the price of that luxury is not considered. It rarely happens that the whole of a play can be secured in one evening, and the copyist is likely to be found in the gallery on the night after he began work in a box, although the same man is not generally intrusted with the work of stealing the whole play. He usually alternates with an associate, so that his face shall not become familiar to the employees of the theatre while the process of acquiring the play goes on. One stenographer was found in a New York theatre with a pad of paper small enough to conceal in one hand in his pocket. The lines on it were

Standard Theatre in this city for attempting to

marked by a small set of wires.

Although most plays get into the hands of people who have no right to them by means of a shorthand reporter, sometimes actors who have been playing in a piece long enough to learn most of its lines are willing to sell their informs.

shorthand reporter, sometimes actors who have been playing in a piece long enough to learn most of its lines are willing to sell their information to the play agents. Other employees of a dramatic company do the same thing sometimes. It seidom happens that the stolen plays are complete copies of the original. Often they consist of nothing more than a rough draft of the original text—a paraphrase of the real text. Sometimes only the principal act is taken, enough of the piece being grouped around it to make it resemble the real play. The companies which buy these stolen plays are not particular about giving them adequate representation. What they want is the name and enough of the play to justify the title.

Although the name of a popular piece is its valuable feature, successful plays have been given under other titles. The more usual practice, however, is the performance under the name of a successful piece of a play the plot of which the title is used. "Hazel kirke," which was indirectly responsible for the first systematic efforts to put an end to play stealing, was given under various names, although its real name would have been its greatest attraction. On the other hand, beces were called "Hazel Kirke" which bore no resemblance whatever to the play.

Within the last ten years the owners and managers of plays have suffered less from the activity of the thieves than they did before they adopted the rule of prosecuting vigorously any actor who used the stolen material. This rule practically had its beginning in 1882, when the plays given at the Madison Square Theatre by the Frohman bothers were playing his paces in the South in various forms and under various names. "Hazel Kirke" was the piece stolen most frequently. Marc Klaw, the manager, who was a lawyer in the South at this time, was selected by Daniel Frohman to hundown the companies which were playing that lasted almost a year, but it put a stop to the most flagrant offences of this kind. The reason for this campaign was that the Madison Square compani

Union Square reperiory such pieces as "The lankers' haughter." Coralle. "The banichoffs, and Ross Michol." There were any unith had mat been directed and adozen plays which had mat been directed and adozen plays which had mat been directed and plays which had been the difference of the directed and the state of the directed and his associates on a criminal charge of conspiring to lower the business or property of another. This was the only way in which the men of the directed and his associates on a criminal charge of conspiring to lower the business or property of another. This was the only way in which the men of the directed for the directed and the play there and his associates on a criminal charge of conspiring to lower the business or property of another. This was the only way in which the men of the directed for the directed for the directed for sale animber of the best known of current theatrical successes, which are rigidly protected by copyright.

When the Chicago thieves were arrested they confessed that their large stock of plays, which included some never performed in Chicago, had been obtained by exchanging with play "agencies" in other places. When an actor or other employee of a company brought a piece to a with a masochaut he pirate woold exchange a wind the play agencies. The most interesting of the was and the ware kept out of the hands of the "agenta." The Chicago history from the ground that its chief actor had seen the piece and remembered its lines.

The most interesting of the sellers of copyright in the courts for their right to act the piece on the ground that its chief actor had seen the piece and remembered its lines.

The most interesting of the sellers of copyrighting blays was a New Yorker, of whom Mr. Klaw first government of the piece of the p



# Kate Greenaway's **Quaint Little Women**

Will appear during 1895 in

## The Ladies' Home Journal

ONE DOLLAR FOR A WHOLE YEAR The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



tion until he comes into the State again. There is the same trouble with the Federal injunctions. The Circuit Court of the United States for southern New York may enjoin a man from producing a play here, but if he crosses the river he is all right in New Jersey. Probably before he can be reached by injunction there he is in Pennsylvania. It is an anomaly that a process issued in one circuit should not be enforceable in another, that is to say, cannot be executed against the person. On behalf of the Association of American Dramatists I have drawn up two amendments to the Copyright law. The first makes it a misdemeanor to steal a play, punishable by not more than a year's imprisonment. The second amendment provides that a process issued by one Circuit Court shall be operative and enforceable through the whole Federal territory. These were introduced in Congress by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, who did splendid work in behalf of the Dramatists' Association. They were favorably reported, and would have passed the House at the last session had not the pressure of other business interfered, and unless they are passed—and they eventually will be—there is practically no remedy against a man who steals a play."

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

Loan Collection of Paintings by a Master

M. Puvis de Chavannes is not only the President of the French Society of Fine Arts, but is avowedly a master of the decorative art. He does not paint pictures, as the President of our National Academy or as the President of the British Royal Academy does. His head is a trifle in the clouds. He is something of a poet, a sort of an understandable Robert Browning in paint. His wall decorations are neither pictures nor tapeatries. In fact, it is a little difficult to

say just what they are.

That this venerable and eminent Frenchman can draw hardly need be demonstrated, and yet his studies in charcoal and red chalk shown in the present exhibition of his works abundantly prove this. Even his large and finished works on canvas do not, as a rule, suggest any doubt on this point, nor further in regard to composi-tion and color, in respect to both of which qualities he is especially strong. But there is a suggestion of the stencil in his pictures that is not agreeable in a small gallery, while it may be wholly modified in the Museum of Amiens, for example, or the Hotel de Ville de Paris, for both of which projections are here shown. The most striking, and perhaps one of the most agreeable of the present pictures is "La Source," or as it is labelled on the feet

of which projections are here shown.

The most striking, and perhaps one of the most agreeable of the present pictures is "La Source," or, as it is labelled on the frame, "Women at the Fountain." Two half-draped women stand gossiping beside the emerald green rocks, from which squirts—that is the only word—a little stream of water. The landscape is treated with no respect for its character or sentiment, and there is some suggestion of a slighting of the two women who are contemplating the amazing hydrostatic blunders of the painter. Their flesh is finely suggested, if not altogether well painted.

There is a series of decorations of "St. Genevieve" that is loaned by Mr. C. Lambert, which is decoration pure and simple. As such, it is fine in composition and color. No deficiency in drawing is to be charged against this series of stained glass attitudes. It suits its purpose in a broad and large way. "The Momer" will doubtless amuse matter of fact persons, who observe the dancing girls in the middle distance and the hooded figure of Father Time asleep on the cut grass in the foreground.

There is a painting, too, of the "Beheading of St. John the Baptist" that is droll, although it isn't meant to be so. St. John is kneeling in the centre of the canvas, a person not at all likely to excite any sympathy, notwithstanding the fact that a very well-built man with a sword is about to swing it just where it is sure to cut off the head of St. John, halo and all. "La Paix" and "La Guerre," as decorative paintings pure and simple are effective and fine, and it is to be said of all these mentioned, as well as others shown, that whatever the shortcomings in the value of pure common sense, they are well composed and laid in with a masterful sense of breadth and color effect.

Their Hollday Trade Hurt This Year By the Competition of Bry Goods Stores. Retail liquor dealers have many grievances and when one is redressed or disposed of, another seems to appear. Just now they are worrying themselves about the selling of liquor in original packages in the big dry goods stores, They say that whereas they are obliged to sell subject to many restrictions regarding hours and minors, the sales of the dry goods men are practically unrestricted. There is no interference by the police, the excise men, or the reform society agents. They allege that about fourfifths of the liquor thus sold in dry goods stores is purchased by women for nome consumption, and that to disarm criticism or inquiry, these bottles when sold to women are packed in paper boxes identical with those in which cornets are sold. They are particularly sore over the matter because there is a very considerable profit in the bottle trade around holiday time. Bottle customers are not usually regular patrons of a bar. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas cash year the retail liquor dealer counts upon sclining a certain number of bottles to be given as presents. On New Year's Day many thousands of galions of liquor are consumed in New York in the entertainment of callers, and the retail dealers would like to supply it. This year, it appears, householders are buying their liquor supplies, to a considerable extent, not from the saless of the retailers are being seriously cut into. Hence, their complaints. Though the retail it quor dealers seem to agree that they are now suffering from a new form of competition, they are not united in any plan for opposing it. is purchased by women for home consumption,

From the Chicago Indly Pribune.

"That is an enormous pyrauoid you are buildg, "observed a royal visitor at Egypt's court,
but it seems a purposcless kind of structure.

hat is it for " What is it for?" "When the top stone is laid," replied King Cheops, guardedly, "you will see the point."

## Christmas Presents.

The Rochester Lamp Co. (42 Park Place and 37 Barclay street) has the greatest ex hibit ever shown in New York of Artistic Lamps, Silk Shades, and Gas Drop-lights.

ON THE OVERLAND TRAIN.

Passenger's Gold Flahes and the Part They Played In the Sociability. "It is interesting," said a traveller from the

Pacific coast, "to see what a little thing will make a satisfactory diversion on a trip across the country. A solitary coyete running across the prairie half a mile from the train will attract more attention than a dozen of them would in a zoological garden and a single prairie dog popping out of his hole will cause a stampeds of the passengers to the windows to see it, and will furnish a topic of conversation for an hour afterward. The appearance of an Indian squaw at a station will be the means of the production of half a dozen kodaks from some mysterious place, and, as the Indians are always superstitious about having their pictures taken it will be the signal invariably for the hasty flight of the squaw, much to the

musement of the travellers. "On my last trip across the country there was a man on the train who had purchased three little gold fishes in Chinatown, San Francisco, and was bringing them home to his children in the East. Some of these peculiar fishes may be seen in a window in Broadway in

shes may be seen in a window in Broadway in the theatrical district. They are red and white, boautifully marked, and their tails are divided into three parts by skilful manipulation of those smart Japanese, so that each fish looks as if it had three tails instead of one. I do not know of a prettier fish anywhere. The Chinese self them two for a quarter and do a handsome trade in them.

This traveller of whom I spoke had three of these dahes in a glass pint jar, such as are used to the seed the self three of the seed the self three of the seed the self three of the self three of the seed three of the self three of thr

"Those persons who think that agriculture in

New England is a profitions and decaying pur-suit might have modified their notion had they been with me one day last month in a village in central Maine," said a commercial traveller. been with me one day last month in a village in central Maine," said a commercial traveller, "Bushiess appointments detained me in the town a few hours, and I employed my leisure in libitatic in the proceedings of a "farmers' institute" held there that day, attended by local agriculturists and by representatives from a half dozen or more adjoining towns.

"These are the topics of the addresses and ensuing discussions that occupied the day and evening. Increasing the Resources of the Farm. These are the farm of found all these subjects full of interest and instruction, presented in the manner they were, and they indicated that farming in this region at least, has assumed in true position of a systematic bushiess purent, affording good profils to men who work to deserve them. The farmers in attendance were intelligent, well dressed, breakprons-locking men, exhibiting none of the traditional haysaed characteristics, and the pawers read and the distinguish to the fraditional haysaed characteristics, and the pawers read and the distinguish because the wind a section of the fraditional haysaed characteristics, and the pawers read and the distinguish because desired the strangent contains the facility and a little.

So other is "just as good" as Weedkery's feeds Sean for the last, scap and complete for better the strangent contains the scale of the payer experience treating the scale of the payer experience treating the scale of the payer of the facility and a little.